The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMPROMPTU.

[Free a female form before my eyes,
Planets, orbs, earth tumbles at thy nod,
All things above, below, are thine:
The sea, air, all things thereiu,
Were made by thy Almighty power;
Thy word pronounc'd them free from sin,
Thyself all bail'd that blessed hour.

Creation's God, creative beings sing
In humble lays, the great Eternal laws;
We hail thee, monarch—Jehovah King,
Thou only good, and Great first cause.
Yon moving orbs, resplendant shine above,
You twinkling stars hide worlds from earth;
They all within thine own existence move—
Thy word created, and thy power gave birth.

Almighty ruler of the land,
We see thee—hear thee in the storm;
In every plant—e'en in the atom stand,
Thy breath with life doth every thing adorn.
While time rolls on in silent, solemn course
Toward the gloom of dread Eternity,
Thy power gives wheels, thy will gives force,
They move—they live—and thine.

When trembling worlds, in one great fabric roll
Into the regions of Eternal night,
And matter mingling with the whole,
Meets in the heart of time's departing light,
Then let the voice through crackling cinders rise,
A heaven to the soul distrest,
And shed the glooms around up to the skies,
And find with thee—a place of rest.

SYLVAN.

THE MINSTREL.

Oh! minstrel, take thy harp again,
And tune it to a lively strain;
Such as thou erst was wont to sing,
When gaily thou its chords would ring:
Thy harp with flowrets I'll adorn,
Call'd when the crimson light of morn
Tinged with its brightness bower and lake—
Minstrel! thy harp's long silence break.

MINSTREL.

Oh! lady, hang no blossoms here
Of flowrets young and bright and fair;
No lovely wreath I pray entwine,
To deck a gloomy harp like mine;
For like my hopes they'll fade away,
Blossoms and flowrets will decay:
Silent my harp must long remain
To light and'lay, or lively strain;
Grief has around it hung a spell—
Listen—the minstrel's tale I tell.

THE MINSTREL'S TALE.

Lost of a race! whose magic lyre
Have rous'd the patriot's soul to glory,
And kindled tender love's desires,
By gentle song or matchless story.

Lost of a race, am I who fought
For rights endear'd by long past ising;
Who fell in glory dearly bought,
Leaving me freedom and their blessing.

Love mid'st on me, a gentle bride,
Whose silver voice smooth'd every sorrow;
Two boys, from whom a father's pride
Delight would reap, and comfort borrow.

But mid the blessings fercely came
Red war with desolating strife;
The ravage foe with sword and flame,
Robb'd me of sons, and slew my wife.

With them and freedom fled for'er
Ev'ry bright beam of hope and gladness,
My wearied life there's none to cheer,
I breathe no hope, save those of sadness.

Then, lady, for this harp entwine
No wreath of flowrets fair and bright;
For tender more will lays of mine,
The joyous heart of youth delight.

LADY.

Minstrel! the smiles of joy again
Shall beam on thee—dispel thy sadness,
Once more thy harp shall sound a strain
Of cheerful mirth, of real gladness—

When cruel fortune flew thy wife,
And when from you deem'd thy children perish'd,
They sons alarm'd, fled from the strife,
Thy boys were found and fondly cherish'd:

They live to cheer their father's age,
And, to restore his long lost gladness;
They'll list thy stories, and assuage
Each pang that bodes returning sadness.

MINSTREL.

Live they! oh! yes! a father's tears,
A father's heart confirms the tale;
A thousand pangs this moment cheers,
I fear no more misfortune's pale.

My boys! thy smiles, thine eyes proclaim,
That thou indeed art one of same;
Yet long shall live my father's name,
Existent is not his ancient line.

Lady! I cannot thank thee now,
My heart with gratitude is bursting;
The spoils of joy are on my brow,
The pangs of woe are fast retiring.

These plants that but for thee had perish'd
Are blooming 'neath thy tender care;
By thee, they have been fondly cherish'd,
To save a parent from despair.

Come, silent Harp! for joy has spoken,
Thy chords again I'll gladly ring;
The bitter spell of grief is broken,
Happy the minstrel now can sing.

SELIM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Who stills nature and exhaist an art;
Who coin the face and perfect the heart!
All real kindness for the show discard,
As marble polished and as marble hard.—*Young.*

Various attempts have been made by Philosophers to give a definition of the complex animal—man—and with different degrees of success, some have come nearer the truth than others, but all have left more or less room for objections—one distinguishes man as a laughing and crying animal, but monkeys can laugh and crocodiles and dogs are capable of crying. Another insists upon the exercise of reason, as the characteristic of man, but he only possesses this in a higher degree, and with the advantage of greater power than other animals, many of which are known to evince reason, though instinct generally predominates. A third theorist would have us consider the gift of speech as peculiar to man, and distinguishing him from the rest of creation. But this is easily answered, for to say nothing of the many that talk without possessing, at least, without ever *manifesting* reason, (maimen and fools for example) we know very well that parrots can even imitate articulate sounds—and, if we are correctly informed, with meaning too in some instances.

There is, doubtless, much truth in each of these accounts, and there is likewise some error also. It has occured to me that man might as well be called a *hypocritical* animal, and the definition would hold good in quite as many instances, and to quite as great extent as any of those I have quoted—I admit there are exceptions—cats are generally accounted deceitful, capable of concealing their love a long time, and with the utmost precaution, their treacherous and cruel dispositions—still there is a difference between the cases—when the cat yields to the dictates of its nature it will be found to exhibit much more of cruelty than hypocrisy, especially as it is seldom, if ever, thus cruel to those whom it has sought to please—other instances might be given, but I view them in the same light.

Man is pre-eminently hypocritical, "from helpless in ancy to hoary age"—this propensity "grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength." Beneath a fair external he often hides the blackest villainy, and under a smiling face conceals the deadliest hate.

"'Tis too much proved, that with devotion's visage,
And pious action, we do sugar o'er
The devil himself."

But such instances, though by far too numerous for the reputation of our kind, are nevertheless limited—in poetisy for the most part assumes a milder form, and because its guise is more attractive and less appalling it gains greater credit and more extensive influence—It is to be found more or less in every grade, condition and class of society—among the wise, the valiant and the gay—the wealthy and the poor betray it, the lovely and the noble are not freed from it, and "their sex"—"heaven's last, best gift to man," are not immaculate in this respect; and yet it is one of the common est things in the world to hear people speak of hypocrisy as if it were confined to one class of men—the religious—and as if the term were intended merely to express deception among them—and it is really one of the most *uncommon* things to see this mistake noticed.

I use hypocrisy according to its derivation, as signifying a concealment of real character, and an assumption of one that does not belong to us—thus including all manner of deception, for we always, in attempting to deceive, are obliged to feign a character such as will be likely to suit our purposes—and in this view hypocrisy not only is not confined to religious people, but does not even exist among them in any thing like the same extent as among some other classes, especially among genteel, fashionable people—and no wonder this should be the case since their very systems of education are calculated and intended to teach hypocrisy in all its varieties.

Education, by which I mean the whole training or breeding, including personal accomplishments and mental culture—which last, by the way, is by far the smallest part of the concern, especially among females, for the thing chiefly aimed at is to prepare them for passing easily, comfortably, and, in courtly phrase, *respectably* through life, and of course, in this plan every thing which might have a different tendency is carefully avoided—Education in this sense, among such classes, instead of calling forth into exercise their good qualities and suppressing the evil, has a tendency almost the very reverse. If it do not openly encourage evil, it at least teaches the secret practice of it, and the assumption of a grace to hide that evil—Children are early taught to wear a different face as to them circumstances may seem to require—and the appearance of virtue is thought to be quite as valuable as the reality, and vastly more convenient.

It would be bad enough if this dissimulation were merely tolerated, but it wears a much worse aspect when we observe that it is openly advocated and defended; and that not by obscure and unimportant men, but by the great and in other respects, good—by men of station and influence, whose precepts, seconded by such example, are likely enough to be adopted and practised.

It is worth while to notice the different turns which writers on morals have given to this matter, and the strange pleas they urge to justify deception. We are told that sometimes we may take for granted that nobody is deceived, because they know, or ought to know, at least, that we don't mean in act or speak truly in the case, as in complimentary discourse, promises, protestations, and assurances of regard inexpressible, and services unbesitating and unfailing—servants denying that their masters are at home when called upon, &c. And if people have a different opinion of us it shows their ignorance, and argues but indifferently for their penetration. Again to afford us some what of ease in the matter of conscience, we are gravely informed that we are not always obliged to speak or act the truth, because it sometimes happens that people have no right to *know* the truth—madmen, fools and murderers, for instances, among others. As we are left to judge for ourselves in the case, we have the privilege of placing in this rank of "non-entitled" whom we please—and consequently we are at liberty to afford us some what of ease in the matter of conscience, we are gravely informed that we are not always obliged to speak or act the truth, because it sometimes happens that people have no right to *know* the truth—madmen, fools and murderers, for instances, among others. As we are left to judge for ourselves in the case, we have the privilege of placing in this rank of "non-entitled" whom we please—and consequently we are at liberty to tell them what we may not ourselves—and assume what character we choose. Thus if we be not so scrupulous about particularities we may get along with a very moderate share of truth and honesty.

But a better argument than either is, that prudence dictates that he who would prosper should conceal his designs and real opinions from all but the favoured few in whom he has the most unbounded confidence—that he should win at the expense of those who, of course, must lose—that, in short, he should act upon every man as a rogue, the assumed of the contrary—a mode of reasoning somewhat singular, but certainly coming to the point with admirable precision.

This is not all—the advocates of this system of deception bring it before us in a dress still more winning. They appeal to our benevolent feelings; to our love of peace and order in society; and would persuade us that to avoid shocking the feelings of our neighbors, creating ill-will and destroying that good understanding which ought ever to prevail among peaceable and polite people, we must be deceitful—we must conceal our true sentiments, unless they happen to be very favourable to the party with whom we are immediately dealing, and then we must take care not to express the same in presence of their foes, and thus we are obliged to change the mask repeatedly—in short the whole of modern politeness is based upon this principle of deception—and yet our attachment to ceremonies and observances is, perhaps, not very likely to be weakened by a knowledge of this fact, for no one wishes to be considered ill-bred, or unacquainted with what may be expected from him. Besides, few are very solicitous to incur the risk attending candour and sincerity—as for example, the unpleasant alternative of being posted as a coward, or shot at like a brute beast tamed for the purpose—to say nothing of horsewhipping and caning, which are themselves not the most delightful recreations.

To crown the whole, we are most solemnly assured, that if truth and honesty should ever prevail to any considerable extent, society could not be kept together, communities must be dissolved, and all the bonds of public, friendly intercourse, and domestic relationship, would inevitably be broken and destroyed—a consummation most devoutly to be deprecated!

PHILIP.

Princeton, 1826.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EDUCATION.

The happy effect education has on man, in improving his nature, has been acknowledged by all; and few, if any, at this enlightened period, can be found who are willing to enrol themselves among the enemies of education; the advantages to be derived from it, are so obvious, as not to require any laboured process of reasoning to demonstrate them; they present themselves to the view of all; even they, who feel themselves the most deficient in this particular, do not, as in most other cases, endeavour to lessen its value, by a long enumeration of the evils and disadvantages attending it—true, an assertion has been made, as an objection, that the more refined and enlightened the minds of men become, the more deeply and acutely do they feel the disquietudes, and mischances, that continually assail us in our progress though life, affect them; that the wanderings of savage totally unacquainted with the refinements of Philosophy, or the speculative theories of men, who, though he cannot with the Metaphysician trace out the intricate windings of the human heart, and assign to each faculty its proper operations; neither with the Astronomer understand the laws by which the heavenly orbs are regulated and continued in their respective courses, nor with the Naturalist point out the peculiar properties of every plant, but satisfied with the appearances of things, he seeks not to pry into those obscurities which, to him, appear involved in mystery and doubt, yet enjoys more real happiness than can be found among those who have enjoyed all the advantages of education and civilization; he with a stoical calmness endures the keenest misfortunes, and smiles on the sharpest evil that can befal him; void of the care and concern which the enlightened feel for the supply of their future wants, he roams cheerful and happy over the wide forest.

However plausible this reasoning seems, but little reflection is necessary to convince us, that this cannot be a serious objection. The refinement caused by education, if, indeed, it makes the mind more sensibly affected by evil, how much *more* does it enhance the pleasures of life; what an exquisite pleasure does the man of requirement experience even from the most minute objects in nature; a blade of grass, a quivering leaf, a bird warbling forth its wild notes, fill the bosom of the polished man with a delicate feeling, and secured a satisfaction as they only can know whose minds have been expanded by knowledge and improved by education; in viewing these objects, he sees ample cause for admiration, wonder and astonishment at the infinite power and unbounded wisdom of that Great Supreme, who could, in so small a compass, unite such ingenuity, so great a delicacy of construction, and such harmony and regularity in all their parts; and if, indeed, there are objects so minute, upon which the eye can not distinctly discover the most perfect union of parts, without a feeling of curiosity excited, what feelings must those objects awaken upon which no one, however rude or unpolished, or destitute of reflection can look, without feelings of awe and astonishment; such as the roaring cataract dashing its angry waters over the precipice, into the gulf yawning terribly beneath—the lofty mountain rearing itself in sublimity and hiding its head, as it were, in the bosom of the cloud—the awful rending of the heavens asunder, the vivid glare of the forked lightning, seeming to enkindle the very heavens in a blaze of light—and in short, all those objects upon which nature has employed herself on a larger scale.

Education only can fill up that vacancy in the mind of man, when age shall have overtaken him and shut him out from the enjoyment of those things which formerly interested and engrossed his thoughts; in that season, the man of education truly enjoys a feast, an intellectual feast indeed; he need not seek the companionship which folly and vanity have established to banish reflection and care, but, shut up within himself, he can feed luxuriantly on the rich mental treasures his imagination, reading, observation, and reflection, abundantly supply. A man who, in his youthful days, has not been unmindful of this period, when trifles no longer can afford pleasure, but has laid up a rich and varied store of knowledge, truly occupies an enviable situation, and unhappy see they who in that season are destitute of these enjoyments.

AMOR SAPIENTIA.

Philadel. Sept. 25, 1826.

Messrs Editors—The varied opinions respecting the health of Napoleon, induce me to ask if you will, through the medium of your paper, inform a Subscriber the reported and just health.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

REMARKABLE DREAM

Being in company the other day when the conversation turned upon Dreams, I related one, which, as it happened to my father, I can answer for the truth of it. About the year 1731, my father, Mr. D. of K., in the county of Cumberland, came to Edinburgh to attend the classes, having the advantage of an uncle in the regiment then in the Castle, and remained under the protection of his uncle until winter. When spring arrived Mr. D. and three or four young gentlemen from England, (his intimates,) made parties to visit all the neighbouring places about Edinburgh, Roslin, Arthur's Seat, Craig Miller, &c. &c. Coming home one evening from some of those places, Mr. D. said, "We have made a party to go a fishing to Inch-Keith to morrow, if the morning is fine, and have bespoke our boat; we shall be off at six." No objection being made, they separated for the night. Mrs. Griffith had not been long asleep till she screamed out in the most violently agitated manner, "the boat is sinking, save, oh, save them!" The Major awaked her, and said, "Were you uneasy about the fishing party?" "Oh no," said she, "I had not once thought of it." She then composed herself, and soon fell asleep again; in about another hour, she cried out in a dreadful fright, "I see the boat is going, going down." The Major again awoke her, and she said, "It has been owing to the other dream I had; for I feel no other uneasiness about it." After some conversation they both fell sound asleep, but no rest could be obtained for her; in the most extreme agony she again screamed, "They are gone, the boat is sunk"—When the Major awakened her, she said, "Now I cannot rest: Mr. D. must not go, for I feel, should he go, I should be miserable till his return; the thought of it would almost kill me." She instantly arose, threw on her wrapping gown, went to his bed-side, for his room was next to their own, and with great difficulty she got him prevailed on to stay at home. "But what am I to say to my young friends, whom I was to meet at Leith, at six o'clock?" "With great truth you may say your aunt is ill, for I am so at present; consider you are an only son, under our protection, and should any thing happen to you, it would be my death." Mr. D. immediately wrote a note to his friends, saying that he was prevented joining them, and sent his servant with it to Leith. The morning came in most beautifully, and continued so till three o'clock, when a violent storm arose, and in an instant the boat and all that were in it went to the bottom, and were never more heard of, nor was any part of it ever seen. I often heard the story from my father, who always added, "It has not made me superstitious, but with awful gratitude, I never can forget, my life, by Providence, was saved by a Dream."

Blackwood's Magazine.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CHARLES SINGLETON.

Charles Singleton was a youth of promising character and bright hopes. In his heart the germ of virtue were early made to grow, and from his tender and every species of vice was carefully excluded. He was justly the pride of a father's heart and an object on which maternal solicitude was apparently not spent in vain. Carefully avoiding every thing that even bordered on vice, and with a heart susceptible of the noblest feelings, he seemed almost a paragon of human perfection. From his earliest youth there had been a growing attachment between him and Amelia Stanford; a lovely girl, whose heart knew no guile, and who had attained that age in which she was surrounded with all the charms and the peculiar properties of every plant, but satisfied with the appearances of things, he seeks not to pry into those obscurities which, to him, appear involved in mystery and doubt, yet enjoys more real happiness than can be found among those who have enjoyed all the advantages of educaji n and civilization; he with a stoical calmness endures the keenest misfortunes, and smiles on the sharpest evil that can befal him; void of the care and concern which the enlightened feel for the supply of their future wants, he roams cheerful and happy over the wide forest.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

WOMEN OF SCIO.

As we walked through the town on a Sunday evening, the streets were filled with women, dancing, or sitting at the doors in groupes, dressed in the fashion of the island, which is scrupulously confined to the natives. The girls have most brilliant complexions, with features regular and delicate, but one style of countenance prevails. When without a veil the head is covered by a close coif concealing the hair, excepting a few locks round their face, which are curled, and bathed in perfumed oil. The tight bodice, which are so elegantly disposed round the sweet countenances of these fair Chiotes are such as Milton describes by the "hyacinthe locks," crisped and curled like the blossoms of that flower; and, although no dress more unbecoming than that which envelopes their shapes could have been imagined, yet their faces make ample amends, with eyes varying with infinite expression from softness to vivacity.

All the arts of ancient Greece have declined in an extreme proportion, nor should we wonder that if the superiority of beauty be unimpaired the art of adorning the person be almost lost. The veil, the zone, the sandal, and the sands, afford us occasionally some slight glimpse of that exquisite grace which pervades the drapery of ancient sculpture.

Dallway's Constantinople.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It has been frequently remarked, that nothing is calculated to give us a better knowledge of ourselves, and of mankind, than travelling.

The assertion is so self-evident, that its truth will not be questioned. A constant residence in one place often engenders prejudices, narrow views, and a formality and reserve; travelling dissipates these, and substitutes in their place, enlarged views, liberal principles, and courtesy of manners. In other countries we may meet with a greater diversity of character, more numerous and splendid monuments of art, and mighty and interesting reliques of departed ages, but in none is there more to charm the eye, to attract the heart, and interest the feelings, than in ours. Our people, (I say it not boastingly) feel as if they belonged to one great family, linked together by a community of interest, and bound by strong and holy political ties. The inhabitant of the north boasts of the beauty of our form and features, of the manliness and decidency of our institutions, of the elevated condition of our citizens, and finds a hearty response in the bosom of the inhabitant of the south. The merchant of the east speaks with gratified feelings of the commerce of the Atlantic states, yet with pleasure acknowledges, that the products of the West are its support and moving power. On essential and important political points all are of one mind. We are all of one family, and though democratic an federalists, true, we have a thousand varyious forms of religion, but these differences of opinion, instead of dividing, tend only to enlighten and consolidate. I can conceive of no more delightful occupation than to be seated in a stage coach with intelligent men from various quarters of the union, and hear their remarks on the political, literary, and general news of the day. And then there is so much travelling done by ladies. To the accurate observer of their chastity and pru ence, blend so sweetly, affability of manners and kindness of accent, that I would defy any man, even the most inveterate old bachelor, to travel much without making up his mind to marry on the first opportunity that might offer.

"I will start on Monday next," said I to myself one Saturday evening, fatigued by the cares of business, and tired of a sameness of view and pursuits, "I will start on Monday next, to the classic Susquehanna, and pay a visit to our mosy, hospitable sister city of Gotham." Monday morning arrived, and brought with it a cloudy atmosphere, yet nothing daunted by the appearance of the weather, I determined to adhere to my resolution. (Good ones should always be adhered to.) The boat majestically parted the waves of the noble Delaware defying their seeming hostility as they presented themselves to oppose her progress. A few hours brought us safely to Bordentown at which place we took stages for Washington.

The passengers were not numerous, and while on board the boat seemed rather reserved, but a short ride soon broke the ice, and opened a passage to the delicious waters of conversation, of intelligence, and kindness. My companions were—an old lady, with a beautiful black eye, which had, no doubt, done sad havoc amongst the beaux of a former generation. Years had not dimmed its lustre, nor had time chilled the pure stream of worth and tenderness, which springs spontaneously in every woman's heart. On her right was a lady whom I conjectured to be one of the above, yet generally estimable class of beings, called, by the world, old maids. By her was seated a young lady of a sylph like form, and most lovely, but rather pensive countenance. She was travelling alone, circumstance over the virtues of which, suppose, which would not have undergone any inconveniences to escort so lovely a being, even to the end of the world! She held in her lap a flower pot, containing a rose bush, which had not in any penning bud, as sweet and unblown as herself. It seemed heavy, yet she would not resign it though I frequently solicited her to transfer the burden to me. It is, perhaps, a present from a lover, though it, and true all-colien will not prevent any one to handle it but herself; or she may be leaving the home of her childhood, and takes it with her as a sacred memento of distant scenes and former times, when it, like her, is for from its native climate to be. Her tender care deserved, and undeniable proof of sensibility and worth. I know not why it should be so, yet I never could esteem, (I mean to a certain extent,) a female who had no particular fondness for flowers. A love for them is intimately connected with poetry and feeling...it is so like a female in delicacy of tint, fragrancy, and alas! too often in its premature and early decay, that always, when I see the one, I involuntarily think of the other.

Our other passengers were—an elderly gentleman, the father of the lady whom I had taken for an old maid—A merchant of New York who had been to Philadelphia on business—a tall person, about forty years of age, whose face no man could doubt was a Scotchman, and a classical schoolmaster. My belief had nothing particular to rest upon, for he did not open his mouth, except to eat a peach, from the period when we started, until we landed at Washington. He might have adopted the supposition from a fancied resemblance of the worthy Dominie Sampson, as pourtrayed in Guy Mannering, yet I would have staked my life on its correctness. Between him and myself was seated a boy, about twelve years of age; he hung down his head, covering his face with his hands, and evidently wished to escape observation. He did not attract my particular notice, until I heard from him, a suppressed sobbing noise. I then lifted will we and saw the tears stealing through the fingers with which he essayed to stop them. But nature would have its course. Feeling had swelled its fountain until it o'erb un. Poor little fellow, thought I, he is under the pressure of sorrow. Perhaps he is alone in the wide world, and feels like a tender flower, which has sprung to life on a barren heath—so contagious tree to break the violence of the storm—no kindred plant nigh to screen it from the fury of the tempest. He may be leaving a kind mother, whose circumstances will not permit her to retain him at home; who is obliged to send him abroad, from a sense of duty to him, although it wounds her heart to been almost as easy for her to part with life as with her boy. The latter conjecture proved correct. He was going to Utica to acquire a trade with a distant relative, and left a widowed mother in Philadelphia, whom he loved with affectionate, and meek. When I see an estimable person, young or old, I am inclined to give his parents almost the entire credit for his virtues. His mother, I am certain, must have early implanted the germs of virtue, for her declining years impart a rich harvest for her care. I had seen the time when *I* too could weep on leaving home, for it was also hallowed by a mother's sweet and sacred presence, but the tomb has long since claimed affection's magnet, and I weep home hath lost half its value!

The conversation amongst the passengers was varied, and instructive. It was alternately gay, and grave, witty, and solid. The ladies were animated, and the gentlemen, (with the exception of the supposed Scotch tutor,) cheerful. There was a little bantering between the elderly gentleman, (a Philadelphian) and the New York merchant, on the comparative excellence of Philadelphia and New York, yet it was of such a character as exists amongst well bred people, only pleasant and jocular feelings. Our route from Bordentown to Washington, was different from the regular one. On the usual road the bridges had, the summer before, been swept away by an almost unexampled inundation. Our side was longer, in consequence, yet it was to me more interesting. Shortly after we had passed the beautiful grounds and splendid residence of Joseph Bonaparte, the rain fell in torrents. The poor driver was thoroughly soaked. For a dis ance of several miles the road was from ten to fifteen inches deep with rain. The storm, however, ceased long before we reached Washington. The sun came forth brightly, as if rejoicing in his triumph, and the lately saturated ground, assumed a dry and sandy appearance. The only object that we passed on the road, to me particularly interesting, was a school house. In it were assembled the little pupils ranged before it; the girls on one side of the doorway, the boys on the other. The former curtsied as the stages passed, and the latter bowed. There was something touching in the salutation. The little urchins seemed to say "we know you to belong to the same family that we do, and we are pleased to see you in our part of the country." There was nothing of servility or obsequiousness in their bow—it came in spring from courtesy of feeling prompted by goodness of heart. The smallest lad there had been taught that no one in the land possessed greater pr vileges, nor could aspire to higher political elevation than himself. He had been inculcated that he would one day be a citizen of a mighty republic, and might be called upon to wield its loftiest destinies. In such children there could be nothing of obsequiousness, but, in their hearts of benevolence, might be perceived a germ of that patriotism, which loves country and countrymen, and will peril all for their welfare. How interesting the reflection, that in their little rank might be a Washington, a Henry, a Jefferson, or a Franklin—might be those who in a gloomy hour would be able to vindicate their country's cause in the field, or illumine and renovate its cabinet in a moment of doubt and despondency!

We arrived at Washington about four o'clock, where we embarked in an steam boat Atlas. We soon past New Brunswick, and after a short time, came in sight of Staten Island. The captain concluded to take the

outward passage, which carried us a short distance to the east, and presented a most stirring prospect. The western clouds were of the most brilliant hues I ever witnessed, light blue, pale green, and saffron colours, mingled beautifully together. They were of various shapes, and appeared to surround the sun at set of day to honour his setting. The waves swelled, and the boat kept gallantly on her course. Several ships and smaller vessels were seen steering to the south east as far as the eye could discern, many were steadily steering for New York. We passed several of the latter, and in consequence of the island's intervening, they were soon left out of sight.

The rocking of the boat was considerable, and some of the passengers complained of sea sickness. An honest Hibernian, who had landed only a day or two before at Philadelphia, asseverated that he had seen nothing like it on his passage from his own cherished isle, and he swore by a shillelah a distressed condition. I luckily managed to keep on my feet, and passed almost an hour of ecstacy in gazing at the various new and thrilling scenes which opened upon my view. After off we discovered something resembling the waves. Our imaginations exaggerated it to an enormous size. "It must be the sea serpent," exclaimed a lady. Her cry drew the passengers around her. Various were the pithy conjectures its appearance excited. The captain brought an excellent spy glass from his cabin, and took an observation. The object gradually approached the boat. All on board were breathless with expectation—eyes were staring from their sockets—souls were lost in meditating on the wonder of the deep—fear was bearing with apprehension, yet conscious of their fears being groundless. At length we perceived the character of the stranger. It was the dead body of a cow. Disappointment sat upon every visage, yet we did a hearty laugh on the occasion. The scene was indeed altogether irresistibly comic.

We soon passed the narrows and came in sight of New York, which was about ten miles distant. It had now become dusk, but we quickly crossed the bay. Castle Garden shone like a blaze of light; rockets were bursting in the air, music rose sweetly on the evening breeze, and it would have required no "ghost from the grave," to tell us that we were in the vicinity of merry New York. We landed at Liberty street, where we (the passengers,) separated, and I heaved a heartfelt sigh as I thought that I might be parting forever from the interesting companions of a most interesting day.

FRANCIS.

September, 1826.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

When tyranny the sceptre bore,
And sway'd it with an iron hand,
And crush'd each cloud lookt over
Our seemingly devoted land,
Then rose immortal Washington,
And all the brave band at his nod to be
For freedom's gainers, and 'twas done,
They fought, they bled, and we are free.

Long struggled they, o'er from our shore
Was beaten Britain's tyrant band,
Who boasting, came triumphing over
To fatally find to chains our land;
Long did the bloody trial last,
And thick the prospect was for years,
Each day so it drag'd slowly past
Was wet with mourn'd, orphan's tears.

But the fierce strife of Germantown,
And Bready wine's dark conflict dread,
Where female love and bravery shone,
Show'd how our father's fought and bled—
Their brave and ardent souls had left,
And STREMBECK man clothed with that band,
Who swore they'd gain, or they would die,
The freedom of their own dear land.

And now when years have bleached his head,
And wintry age has dimm'd his eye,
Shall it of Freeman ever be said,
They did the land request deny,
Of one, who when his years were green,
Who scarcely manhood's law attained,
In the brave ranks of those was seen
Who fought, who bled, and freedom gain'd.

BRANDAIS.

"It may not be generally known that at the battle of Brandywine the soldiers of their pieces were encouraged in their devotion by the intrepidity of their wives, who supplied them with drink during the action.

TO THE ELECTORS.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by many partial friends to present myself to your notice as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, it does not seem necessary to lay before you the grounds on which I venture to claim your support.

For many years (including the darkest hours of that struggle, which has given liberty to this new happy country,) I was a soldier in the 8th regiment of the Continental army. Induced by the ingrate conduct of many connected on my countrymen, I was, in the year 1779, appointed to the 8th regiment of Pennsylvania State Artillery, for the defence of our common rights, leaving a profession and a comfortable home and connexion, for a part a good and just cause. During this time I fought at Brandywine, to the division commanded by the immortal La Fayette, and assisted with my country's foes at the close on that day, in preventing the cannon entrusted to our charge from falling into the hands of the British. Subsequently at Valley Forge, I endured privations of every description, which nothing but the great object we fought for could support. In the office of adjutant I continued to the end of the war, and was honoured with the testimonials of approbation of the late Major Gen. Wayne, of warlike memory, and of my immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Commandant Proctor, which I am proud to say I can produce.

Washington, 11th Mo. 15th, 1826.

Esteemed Friend—I fully entertain the belief that the part that you so happily bore in it in my youth, to assist you in particular, and to establish the liberties of your country in general, entitled you to the confidence of the Revolution, as will appear by the certificate here-with annexed.

I am respectfully and affectionately,
[Signed] THOMAS FORREST."

"To whom it may concern.—This may Certify, That JACOB STREMBECK, deceased, was a Soldier of the 8th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, of the 4th Reg'ment Artillery, and did duty as a Sergeant, and continued to act in a soldierly like manner, truly exemplary; and merits a participation in the favour of government, to his widow and children, as a Revolutionary Soldier. Given under my hand this 11th of Mo. 1826.

[Signed] THOMAS FORREST."
Late Lieut. Col. commanding."

I can now only add, if after a resistance more than proof of nearly fifty years service, and supported by so many of the numerous corps of friends who have promised upon the strength of your character, if you should think proper to elect me your SHERIFF, I pledge myself to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, and shall ever gratefully remember the testimonials of your kind confidence. Fellow-Citizens, yours, most sincerely,

JACOB STREMBECK.

County Commissioner.

THE Subscriber again offers himself as a Candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and would be thankful for the friendly aid and support of his fellow citizens for their votes and interest in his favour, at the ensuing election on Tuesday next.

JOHN MARKLAND.

Oct. 7, 1826.

Brief Sketch of the Services of Capt. JOHN MARKLAND.

John Markland, a strenuous advocate for liberty, entered the service of his country in the year 1775, as a Volunteer, and actively and personally aided in having the gun from off the Battery at New York, in defiance of the tyrant's fleet, by the help of the Ship Asia of 64 guns, removed within Hornet's ship and safely moored under cover of the fire of the Grenadier Battery, on the 2nd August, 1776, and also in the Battle of the 27th of same month, again in action at Trenton, Bates' and at Long Island.

In 1777 he entered regular service in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was at the battle of Brandywine, in the Artillery, and actively and personally aided in having the gun from off the Battery at New York, in defiance of the tyrant's fleet, by the help of the Ship Asia of 64 guns, removed within Hornet's ship and safely moored under cover

sunk a shaft of more than 70 feet in depth, and penetrated nearly sixty feet further immediately under the bed of the river. They go actively on working through a solid blue clay.

The account of the present Lord Byron's voyage to the Sandwich islands will be published in London early in the winter, illustrated by some spirited plates. The volume is said to abound in the most curious and interesting particulars. The dagger by which Captain Cook was slain has been brought over, with many other relics of that great navigator.

PARIS, August 5. Talleyrand left this capital two days since for London, on a special and important mission, supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain—the "legitimates" are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his constitution.

The Drama.

Mr. E. Forrest performed the part of Rolla on Monday evening last, at the Washington city theatre. Paul Pry was represented before, for the first time, at Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson's benefit, on Wednesday evening.

The comedy of Paul Pry will be among the novelties to be produced at the Chesnut street theatre in the course of the approaching season. Our inimitable Jefferson is studying the character from which the play derives its name, and the lovers of a hearty laugh will enjoy a treat seldom exceeded. The success of this little piece, both in London and New York, has been almost unexampled.

Mr. Mestayer and family, who are all, we believe, attached to the Thespian order, have been perambulating, in the small towns in the state of Delaware, and have been very successful in gathering large quantities of the *ready*—success to enterprise.

Mr. Pelby performed Hamlet at the Boston theatre on Monday evening last.

A letter from New York written by a gentleman of literary taste, states that the receipts at the Park Theatre, on Monday night, amounted to 2500 dollars, and as many were dismissed as would have made up 3500 dollars. Mr. Macready's performance of Virginius is spoken of in the most lavish terms of praise, and the letter writer is of opinion that this distinguished tragedian will at least divide the public favor with him who is at present considered at the summit of his profession.

Saturday night was the last of the engagement of the Italian troupe in New-York. The Barber of Seville was performed. At the close of the entertainment, a new engagement was called for by the audience. Both Mr. Simpson and Mr. Garcia came upon the stage, and the latter stated that he would play on Monday, Wednesday and Friday night of the present week, which was received with loud applause by the audience. Mr. Garcia knew that the nights had been appropriated to Mr. Macready, and that no alteration could be made.

The New-York Gazette says—Signor Garcia and his family have taken passage on their way to Mexico, in the brig Brown, Captain Skinner, which will sail for Vera Cruz in a few days. Angrisani, it is said, returns to Europe. The Signorina remains here (of course,) as also Madame Barbieri and Rosich. In speaking of the Opera and its present manager, Mr. Noah says, "Signor Garcia, with his acknowledged talent, is not competent to manage the concern, being confessedly deficient in those business habits and qualities which constitute the affairs of a company." It is undoubtedly owing to this deficiency on the part of the Signor, that the lovers of music, and the *desirers* of an opera, in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. have not, ere this, been treated with a representation, or had their negociations for that end successfully terminated.

Drury Lane Theatre was to be opened on the 23d ult. Great improvements have been made in the interior. Mr. Macready from Liverpool takes the place of Macready, until next January, when Kean is expected. Braham, Miss Stephens and others, take the operatic department.

The elder Colman said in his pamphlet, written concerning his quarrel with the late Messrs. Harris and Rutherford, 'Managing a Theatre is like stirring a fire, which every man thinks he can do better than another.—Now *I am a fire* better than any man in England"

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The port of Chester has at length been constituted a port of entry. Captain William Anderson, has been appointed custom house officer. Captain Anderson, has resigned the office of associate judge for the county of Delaware.

The quarantine regulations of this port expired on Saturday: those of New York on Tuesday.

The Schuylkill navigation is now in good order from the city to Mount Carbon.

The Jefferson fund of Philadelphia will be paid over to Mrs. Randolph, his daughter.

It is said that President Adams will not return to Washington till the middle of October.

On Wednesday week, the drawing of the Washington Canal Lottery took place in Washington City, when the following numbers were drawn from the wheel.

20—35—2—15—46—58—9—16

Another Gold Mine has been discovered in N. Carolina, within half a mile of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county. In two days and a half, 75 pennyweights had been obtained by two persons. The gold is worth 67 cents a pennyweight.

A youth, who had been confined in the Penitentiary at Petersburg, (Va.) eighteen months for petit larceny, lately shot himself—a sense of his degradation, it is supposed, induced him to commit the act.

The trial of Deahls, has been again postponed, upon the ground that some of the material witnesses were not in attendance, and that the prisoner was unable to attend at the bar.

There is a dispute between the Boston and Providence papers whether Cape Cod belongs to Rhode Island or Rhode Island to Cape Cod.

Mr. Wirt the Attorney General of the United States, will pronounce an eulogy on the lives and character of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, in the chamber of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 19th instant.

Mr. John C. Kingsland, a respectable builder of New York, was run over and killed, on Saturday evening, by a hack, in Broadway near Barclay street.

It is stated in private letters from Carthagena, that Gen. Bolivar arrived at Bogota on the 4th August. Much good was anticipated from his presence.

Mr. Reynolds has been lecturing at Hagerstown, (Md.) on the subject of a Polar Expedition; and the Torch Light informs us that a very liberal subscription was raised," and that the ladies continued it liberally.

The average weight of the grand jury which attended the present Oyer and Terminer, in Mason county, N. Y. was 244 pounds, making in the aggregate, 5612 pounds. Certainly these were gentlemen of *weight*, whatever may be their respectability in point of character.

It is stated, that from a census of well tested facts, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the excessive use of beer, which leads to habitual sot sippleasy, is far more pernicious than that of whiskey.

A Bat was killed at the Gas-house, Baltimore, lately, which measured 23½ inches in length from the nose to the end of the tail, and 10 inches round the body.

On Friday week, at Boston, a person who was on his way to the House of Industry, South Boston, stepped into a shop, borrowed a shoe knife, went out under a shed and cut his throat so effectually, that he died in a few minutes.

There is now living in the town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, a woman by the name of Lucy Allen, who went to bed at the age of 19, slightly indisposed, and has remained in it to the present time, being a period of 32 years.

The ship Hudson, lately arrived at the port of New-York, from London, has brought out a superb Church Organ, consigned to L. Kip, Esq. a present from the Countess of ——, for Bishop Chase's Church in Ohio.

A petition was lately before the City Council of New Orleans praying that the proceedings of that body may be transcribed by the Secretary, and presented to publishers of the daily papers for publication. The Secretary, it is said, now receives $1200 for one hundred and four hour's work.

A company is about to be formed at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the establishment of a cotton manufactory, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its success is declared to be certain, and believed to be of great importance to that "section of country."

It appears from statements made at a recent general meeting of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company, in London, that the affairs of that company are not in the most flourishing condition. On the largest mine, 2,433,800 dollars had been expended, whilst the receipts scarcely exceeded half a million.

A paragraph in the National Intelligencer states that Mr. Middleton, our Minister, is very popular in Russia, and his countrymen receive from him all the kindness and hospitality for which he had always been distinguished, at home and abroad.

Eight blood horses, two mares, and sixty sheep, principally of the Dishley breed, procured for the improvement of the stock of the province of Novia Scotia, have been received at Halifax.

1123 hands are employed in the Factories at Patterson, N. J. but are to be increased—weekly pay $4650—yearly, 241,700. Consumption of flax annually of Linen Duck 450,000 lbs. seven eighths imported. Yards Linen Duck annually made 406,560.

A troop of cavalry called the "Horse Guards," have been organized in Charleston. Their uniform is black trimmed with gold lace.

Apple brandy is distilled at the south from the apple in preference to the cider. The distillers purchase the apple, grind them, ferment the pomace, unpressed, and then distil the whole mass.

The Boston Gymnasium opened last week with about two hundred pupils, including both gentlemen and boys, forming several classes.

We learn from the Savannah Republican that the cotton and rice crops will be very large.

Mr. David Adams, of North Beaver Township, Pennsylvania, aged 70 years, recently fell into the fire, in the absence of his daughter, and lost his life.

It is stated that the ruins of the New York Exchange are still smoking, though upwards of five months have elapsed since the conflagration.

The Secretary at War and Attorney General have returned to the seat of Government.

On the 22d ult. a man was killed in the streets of Cincinnati, by a blow of the fist.

A rattlesnake, weighing 15¼ pounds, and measuring three in length and twenty-one inches in circumference, has been produced in the vicinity of Shepherd's town, Va.

Major Long, arrived in Buffalo, on the 21st ult. after having explored the route for a Great National road between Washington and Buffalo, agreeable to the directions of the Secretary at War.

Messrs. Graham and De Wheat, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, departed from Detroit, on the 19th ult. for the purpose of surveying the harbours of Sandusky and La Plesance Bay.

On the first inst. a child of Jacob Brasher, of Laurenceburgh, Indiana, came to its death by accidentally swallowing a quantity of vitriol.

Joseph C. Cole, a lad about thirteen years of age, was accidentally killed by a fowling piece, on the 26th ult. He lived with Mr. Samuel Cooper, near Woodbury, N. J.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

"The Sergeeoid," is not suited for our columns—we have no doubt of the writer's abilities, but the subject has led to too much bickering already—we are anxious to avoid it.

The favours of CIPES, SYLVAN, CORNELIA, ROSALIE, ORASMIN, MILFORD BARD, M. N. PETRUS, S. A., CENSOR, EMILY, ALONZO, EMENTINE, FIDO, PETER SINGLE, ARY, OCEAN BARD, PHILIP, AMANDA, M., HARRIET, NORRISTOWN BARD, &c. &c., will be dispersed of at an early opportunity.

A young gentleman of this city, whose strong predilection for the pencil induces him to make a voyage to England, to benefit by the splendid talents concentrated in the English metropolis, will sail on the 20th inst. in two or three weeks, and has promised to furnish us with a monthly journal of his voyage and travels, from which we anticipate much satisfaction to ourselves and our readers.

"AMERICUS," has acquainted us with his design in our favor, and we beg leave thus publicly to return our acknowledgments for his intimation of SKETCHES OF AMERICA, by a Traveller," which is published to-day, is the commencement of a series which will be largely illustrative of American scenes, and beautiful scenery, calculated to store the mind with many new and valuable facts relative to the local and internal resources of our country, and its topographical situation.

MISS JANE PORTER.

The October number of the Casket is enriched with a likeness of Miss Jane Porter. It is due to the Ladies to place before them one of their own sex, and we gladly snatch the present occasion to offer more worthy of admiration and imitation than Miss Porter; especially in the particular line of writing in which she has excelled. We had purposed to append a biographical notice of this Lady to the present number, but circumstances, among which was a want of the best materials, have prevented. Miss Porter holds a rank among the most celebrated novelists of this or any age—her delineations of character are full and expressive, and her descriptions of events are so vivid and graphic as are the descriptions of scenery by Mrs. Radcliffe: and however varied may have been the subjects which she has adopted, as well as illustrated, by her pen, the cause of virtue has found in her a powerful advocate, and vice must have startled at its own deformities as they have stared from her page. In a more extended notice of this Lady and her writings, which we promise ourselves and our readers, we shall endeavour to bring into notice, some of the particular beauties of her works, and compare them with excellences of other writers. There will be no danger that the credit of Miss P. will suffer by such a comparison. The robustness of style of Miss Porter's novels are easy and natural, especially when confined to the conversations of the elegant and refined, and we catch from such dialogues no perfect knowledge of her character, as we can of the different class of the Waverly piece ages, from their familiar and natural exchange of thoughts.

The chief works of Miss Porter are Lake Killarney, Hungarian Brothers, TRADITIONS OF WARSAW, Don Sebastian, Rafael Romances, SCOTTISH CHIEFS, Recollections of Norway, Roche Blanche, Village of Mariendorp, Knight of St. John, Port of St. Magdaline, Fatless Fire Side, and Duke Cruzius.

EXHIBITION.

The public have, during the past week, been gratified with the annual exhibition of the "Franklin Institute" In referring, some time since, to the approach of this season, we indulged ourselves in some remarks upon the value o exhibitions properly conducted, by which he successful competitor for public appl use, should find also a solid reward for his extraordinar labour and superior ingenuity, in the munificence of the public. The present exhibition will, we think, realize our anticipation of its benefits, as well as of its excellence; and we believe that all the advantages to the mechanic interests will be derived that have ever been anticipated by the establishment of this yearly display—a sort of carnival of the more useful branches of society, in which not only the best work, but the best feelings of that portion are displayed.

There is an advantage attending these exhibitions which we do not remember to have seen noticed, but which, nevertheless, appears to us a natural result. It is known that the younger classes flock to such places from curiosity—we presume that, if permitted to enter, the Masonic Hall would be crowded with well dressed lads for many weeks, provided the articles for exhibition were sufferred to remain for so long a time—now, as it is an acknowledged error of the times, that parents are permitting their children to spend their youth in shops, offices, and counting houses, without any inquiry whether they have particular capacities for the business at which they are placed, but from a mistaken notion that such employments are more genteel than mechanical *trades*, it would seem that nothing would more effectually promote in a lad of any discernment, a wish to acquire a knowledge of some mechanic art, than these splendid results of mechanic skill and ingenuity, and an observance of the respect and esteem to which these labours elevated the successful artists. We have a proper respect for mercantile pursuits, and the learned professions, but we believe that the public good will be more promoted, and individual happiness consulted, by encouraging our youth to become artizans; the professions, and the mercantile pursuits, are much more likely to be *crowded* than are the ranks of the mechanics.

But we must not lose sight of the contents of the exhibition in giving expression to those feelings and reflections which it naturally excited—one can scarcely enter such a place without feeling that "it is good to be there."

We shall avail ourselves of the usual schedule of articles deposited to satisfy the curiosity of our readers; meantime we cannot avoid noticing some prominent objects of admiration and delight.

Among those which may be considered as the most elegant, were the splendid specimens of cut glass of almost every form, from Boston, New Jersey, New York, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We are particularly gratified to notice that our city can now claim a part in the commendation which has been bestowed upon American cut glass—Stiltetto the New England Company in Boston, and Messrs. Bakewell & Page, of Pittsburgh, have claimed *all* the praise. Messrs. McCord & Shiner, are now certainly in the way of competing with their Eastern and Western neighbours.

The samples of Porcelain were surprisingly rich—we believe that very few of our citizens were prepared for such an exhibition—the produce of our country—they were made by the Company in Jersey City, and by Messrs. Tucker & Bird, of Philadelphia. The Cabinet Furniture was splendid, calculated to sustain the advantage which Philadelphia holds in such manufactures. Piano Fortes of several different forms, and made of the richest materials and in the most finished manner, were tried during our visit; they were exquisitely toned, and reflect the highest credit upon the gentlemen by whom they were made—they bore the names of Lord, Albright, Dubois, Stoddart, and of Pointner. The Chandeliers and Lamps of different forms, and adapted to different situations, were truly splendid—they were the work manship of Mr. Leadbeater and of Mr. C. Callender.

We can scarcely believe that a majority of our citizens are acquainted with the manufactures of this country Silks of beautiful patterns, here exhibited—and there was one piece of Lutestring woven in this city, from Silk made in our immediate vicinity. The various fabrics of Cotton were highly satisfactory—and we were told that a piece of Broad Cloth sold at the rate of $12 50 per yard. The specimens of Paper Hangings and Oil Cloth, were very handsome, and denoted a progressive improvement in these manufactures; the same may be observed of the articles of Leather, of Saddlery, of Grates, Stoves, &c. The products of the Silk Worm, their cocoons, and the wound silk were also there—and we ought not to neglect the two glass hives, well stored with honey, and exhibiting the active industry of their frugal tenants, though not with their "busy hum." The exhibition of machines for various purposes, from that of sounding an alarm bell, to the raising of a full freighted canal boat, was highly interesting—and while on this subject we ought not to lose sight of the specimen of mechanic's tools, axes, &c. &c. that were displayed; they were admirably finished. The ladies too, contributed to the interest of the display, by placing for examination many specimens of lace work, which deserved the highest commendation.—We do not expect to give any satisfactory account of the Exhibition—there were many thousand articles deposited, every one of which were worthy especial notice. We presume that a large number escaped our observation—enough were seen to confirm the favourable impressions which we have ever entertained of the Exhibition, and to lead us to hope for the most salutary results therefrom.

The neat display of the numerous articles for Exhibition, does credit to the taste of the gentlemen to whose care the various parts of the work were assigned; and the whole arrangements were of a kind to excite admiration, and insure the most perfect Exhibition of the individual articles.

The arrival of Mr. Macready, the celebrated performer, of whom a notice will be found in another part of this paper, promises a new excitement to the dramatic palate. Those who love good acting, for its own sake, will be anxious to witness his performances, to enjoy the rich intellectual treat which they at all times afford—Curiosity will also be on *tiptoe* to compare his Shakespear characters with those of Kean, and his Roman heroes with those of Cooper. There are many reasons why Mr. M. should prove attractive, even when Kean was not completely successful—in addition to his just fame, he brings a fair character, a reputation as a man unspotted by a single error or indiscretion. All lovers of good acting desired to, and *did* see Mr. Kean; all friendly to the Metropolitan, and will see Macready—taste, fashion, and curiosity will make the Drama the centre of resort when Macready arrives here, and we doubt not our Manager will adopt measures to produce this consummation at an early period.

There has been an arrangement entered into by the Citizen's Line between this city and Albany or York, which we anticipate will essentially promote the present popular feeling towards this interesting concern. The Atlas Steam boat on the Raritan river, has been laid by, and her spheer, in future, is to be supplied by the Congress, Capt. De Graw. Passengers are now at either city about five o'clock in the afternoon. Office No. 8 Arch street. Fare $3 50.

☞ The rehearsals of the ST. CECELIA SOCIETY will be continued every Tuesday evening. The members are particularly desired to be punctual in their attendance, as the notice will be given of the first public concert.

Election of a Member of Congress to represent the 2nd Congressional District in the 20th Congress.

At a town meeting of Democratic Citizens held at the Circuit Court Room, on the 4th inst. it was unanimously resolved to support JOHN ARDGRANT for the 20th Congress, at the ensuing Election on the 10th instant.

The constitutional day for a general election throughout this state, Delaware and New Jersey, occurs on Tuesday next. There has been little party excitement in this city, as yet, though a diversity of interest on such occasions is always expected to call it forth in a greater or less degree. The most prominent characters now before the public, are the two veterans of the Revolution!—JACOB STREMBECK and JOHN MARKLAND—the one for the office of *sheriff* and the other for that of *County Commissioner*—no man who loves his country, and is aware what these aged patriots suffered for her, in that hour full of peril and difficulty, when they battled for our independence—no impartial man, we say, will hesitate to give each of them a vote!—it is the last boon, perhaps, they will ever ask of their countrymen!

COMMUNICATION.

Notwithstanding the numerous and important offices to be filled by the Election of Tuesday next, the leading question appears to be, "Who is to be the next Sheriff?" I am one of those who, early in the campaign, was in favour of Thos. Elliott, but when Mr. Strembeck appeared as a Candidate, and offered, in his claim to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, his *Revolutionary services*, I could not deny the claim and justice of that claim; and have consequently determined to give him my support.—That such services were performed by Mr. Strembeck cannot now be doubted. What was gained by our Revolution, and the hardships and privations of those who acted in it are too well known to need repetition here.—My object in this communication is to answer one question that has been frequently asked, viz.

WHO IS JOHN STREMBECK?

He is a plain, modest, unassuming mechanic, whose head is covered with the frosts of seventy winters; whose character the breath of calumny has never attempted to assail; and who, by his labour and industry, has raised and educated a large family, most of whom are still depending on him for support—Such is the man who now asks our votes; let them not be influenced by his humble station in life, and it should appear in time to have its falsehoods exposed before the Election, Mr. Strembeck need not fear it, if it is published too late to be answered it will carry its own condemnation with it. MONTGOMERY.

First Steamboat on the Rhine—An extraordinary interest was excited last year at Coblentz by the first appearance of a steamboat on the Rhine. How strikingly does this single fact display the backwardness of the inhabitants to adopt improvements. The Rhine bears through a valley luckily populous, while six or eight millions of people. It has a depth of five or six feet, at a *minimum*, the greater part of the year, and from the frontiers of Switzerland to the sea, in a line of 800 miles, it has not a single cataract. It presents the finest field for steam navigation at present in the world, and had such a river flowed amidst an equal mass of population in America, the steamboat, instead of being a stranger to its waters, would have covered them in great numbers.

The sweets of love my muse in lilts to praise;
Come, vision of my fair, inspire my lays.
Beck my eyes in fancy's colours shine,
In beauty radiant, and in look be9.
Thy form is faultless, and thy temper?
With thee to live's an antepast of heaven.
O lovely nymph, my heart is made for thee!
Without a rival there thou reign'st all.
May heaven condemn me 3ist a flame,
Which honour's voice shall hesitate to name!
Could be the h5 of all my hopes to be
Dedi'd in my rhymes and love by thee.

MODES OF SALUTATION
In Various Countries.

Greenlanders rub noses and laugh at the idea of one person being inferior to another.

Islanders near the Philippines take a person's hand or foot, and rub it over their face.

Laplanders apply their noses strongly against those of person they salute.

In New Guinea, they place leaves upon the heads of those they salute.

In the straits of the Sound, they raise the left foot of the person they salute, passing it gently over the right leg, and thence over the face.

The inhabitants of the Phillipines bend very low, placing their hands on their cheeks, and raise one foot in the air with the knee bent.

An Ethiopian scratches the calves of another and ties it about him, so as to leave his friend almost naked.

The Japanese take off a slipper, and the people of Arracan their sandals, in the street, and their stockings in the house, when they salute.

Two negro kings on the coast of Africa salute by snapping the middle finger three times.

The inhabitants of Caimeon, when they would show a particular attachment, open a vein, and present the blood to their friend as a beverage.

If the Chinese meet after a long separation they fall on their knees, bend their faces to the earth two or three times, and use many other affected modes. They have also a kind of ritual, or academy of compliments, by which they regulate the number of bows, genuflections, and words, to be spoken on any occasion. Ambassadors practice 40 days these ceremonies, before they appear at court.

In Otaheite, they rub their noses together in saluting.

The usual salutation at Cairo is, "How do you sweat?"—A dry, hot skin, being a sure indication of a destructive epidemical disorder.

The common salutation in China is "Ya Fan!" Have you eaten your rice?

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
Banks in Maine	2 1-2	New Hope, old plate	50
Hallowell and Augusta	no sale	New Notes	no sale
Portsmouth	do.	*Delaware.*	
New Hampshire	2 1-2	Laurel	25
Vermont	2 1-2	All others	par
Hartford	3	*Maryland.*	
Burlington	3	Baltimore	1-4
Massachusetts.		Annapolis	1-2 to 3-4
Boston	1	Easton	1-2 to 3-4
Country Banks	2 1-2	Frederickstown	do.
Nantucket	10	Hagers-town	do.
Easton	no sale	Hayre-de-Grace	do.
Rhode Island	2	Westminster	do.
Connecticut	2	Elkton	do.
Canada.		Prince Georges Co.	do.
Canada, Montreal	10	Caroline	10
Montreal Bank	10	Cumberland	30
York	10	Snowhill	no sale
Kingston	no sale	Somerset & Worcest.	do.
Michigan, Detroit	10	Worcester	do.
New York.		Somerset at Princess Ann	87 1-2
All the City Banks par		*Virginia.*	
Delaware & Hudson Canal	1	Richmond	1-2 to 3-4
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Branches	do.
Albany and Troy	1 1-2	Petersburg	do.
Mohawk Bank	3 to 5	Norfolk	do.
Chenango	5	Valley Bank	1-2 to 3-4
Niagara	10	Branches	5
Plattsburg	87 1-2	Branch at Romney	10
Hudson	worth nothing	Wheeling	10
New Jersey.		*Southern & Western District.*	
Trenton State Bk. failed		Bank of Columbia	30
Loveland & Protect.	do.	Washington	1-2 to 3-4
Jersey City	1	Georgetown	do.
Franklin B. J. C.	do.	Alexandria	do.
Morris Canal	2 1-2	Franklin of do.	no sale
Newark and Patterson	do.	Mechanic's do.	do.
Hackensack	2 1-2	*North Carolina.*	
Hoboken	1 1-2	State Bank	25
Newark	do.	Branches	do.
Morris Academy	do.	Cape Fear	do.
Sussex	do.	Newbern	do.
New Brunswick	1 1-2	*South Carolina.*	
Salem	1 1-2	Charleston	1-2 to 3
Farmers & Mech.	do.	Cheraw	uncertain
Trenton Banking Co.	par	Hamburg	do.
Mount Holly and Cumberland	par	*Georgia.*	
Bank of Camden & Deat	1	Savannah	3
N Brunswick	1 1-2	Branch of do at Augusta	3
Morris	1 1-2	Branches at Eatonton	3 1-2
Elizabethtown	1 1-2	Brunswick	3
Patterson	1 1-2	Greenleaf	do.
Pennsylvania.		Middle ville	do.
Philda. Banks	par	Washington	do.
Chester	do.	Augusta Banks	3
West Chester	do.	Branches	98
Germantown	do.	Augusta Bridge Co.	3
Easton	do.		no sale
Lancaster	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Columbia	do.	Old Bank & Branch	50
Farmers at Reading	do.	Commonwealth	40
Bucks County	do.	*Ohio.*	
Chamberburgh	1-2 to 3-4	Chillicothe	4
Gettysburg	1-2 to 3-4	Steubenville	4
Bank of Gettysburg	do.	Marietta	4
City Bk. of do.	no sale	Mount Pleasant	4
Harrisburg	do.	Zanesville	4
Manufacturers & mechanic do.	no sale	Western Reserve	4
Greensburg	4	Columbus	4
Brownsville	4	Dayton	6
Carlisle	10	*Tennessee.*	
Centre	10	State Bank & Branch	10
Huntingdon	90	Branch	10
Silver Lake	uncertain	Bank of Nashville	10
Lewistown	do.	*Mississippi.*	
Greencastle	do.	Mobile	10 to 15
Juniata	do.	Tombeckbe	10 to 15
Bedford	do.	Natchez	uncertain
Hamilton	do.	Natchez	10
Washington	do.	Banks at N. Orleans	5
Marietta	no sale		

* Except Eagle and Derby Banks, broke.

MARRIED,

On Monday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pease, Mr. HENRY WHARTON, *Printer*, of this city, to the amiable and much accomplished Miss MARIE SOPHIA LARCHINAUD, daughter of John P. Labouisse, merchant of this city.

On Thursday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. WILLIAM G. MEREDITH, to Miss FELICITY DARRELL, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. SAMUEL LLOYD, to Miss ANNA MARIA POTTS, daughter of the late Mr. William Potts, of Trenton, N. J.

By the Rev. Mr. Ives, Mr. WILLIAM C. STEVENS, to Miss ELIZA Y. only daughter of A. W. Rushton, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of New York, Mr. JAMES CARMAN, of Brooklyn, Long Island, to Miss SARAH LOCKE, daughter of Silas E. Weir, Esq. of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Abeel, Mr. HENRY WATSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss JANE, daughter of Mr. Lauh Torbert, of Lower Makefield, Bucks County, Pa.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, to Miss ELLEN ROONEY, daughter of the late Bernard Rooney, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. JOSHUA TEVIS, of this city, to Miss JANE EVANS, daughter of John C. Evans, of Hunlonville.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 4, by the Rev. William Staughton, Mr. RICHARD SELEMAN, to Miss ISABELLA ANDREWS, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by Thomas Smith, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM D. JONES, of this city, to Miss FRANCES LLOYD, daughter of Mr. Charles Lloyd, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia county.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Enoch Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM EWINS, to Miss MARY WATTS, both of this city.

On the 26th ult. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. GEORGE VALENTINE, to Miss SARAH COCHREN, both of Delaware city.

At Hebron, on the 4th inst. by Fourth-day, the 4th inst. GEORGE ELDGE, of Cecil county, to JANE PEIRCE, daughter of Joseph Peirce, of Rybery.

DIED.

On Monday morning, the 2d inst. by J. G. JENNINGS, aged 28 years.

On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. MARTHA RADCLIFF, wife of Mr. David Radcliff, aged 36.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, ELISHA N. ENGLISH, aged 41 years.

On the 30th ult. after a short illness, Mr. JEREMIAH EMLEN, of this city, at the residence of his Sister, Lydia Emlen, near Philadelphia, aged 36 years.

On Saturday morning, the 7th ult. at 9 o'clock, aged 10 years, ELEANOR LANDER JAMES DALLAS, Jun. eldest son of George M. Dallas, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN ROSS, aged 24 years.

On Wednesday, after a few days illness, JOSEPH SANSOM, Esq. aged 60.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. THOMAS MAITLAND, aged 45.

On the 30th ult. of inflammation in the stomach, after a severe illness of two days, Mrs. JUDITH WERTHYM, aged 52.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. WILLIAM PURVIS, of South Carolina, aged 64.

On the 6th instant, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN THUM, aged 56.

On the 25th ult. in Vincent county, Pa. Mrs. SARAH RUTTER, relict of John G. Sutter, deceased, formerly of this city, aged 50.

On the 4th inst. of pulmonary consumption, ELIZA MCCLURE, after a spotless life of 34 years.

On First-day last, THOMAS MILLER, Taylor, aged about 55 years, lately from Goshen, Chester county, Pa. leaving a widow and ten children.

On the 25th ult. in Bloomsburg, FREDERIC SMITH, son of Mr. Jacob Smith, in the 30th year of his age, deservedly lamented by his friends.

On the 29th ult. at New Orleans, Mr. SIMON O'BRIEN, a native of the county of Waterford, Ireland, aged 40 years. He has left a wife in Philadelphia, to whom he left his body.

On Saturday last, the 30th Sept. at Reading, Penn. in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTIANA HOGMAN, wife of Abraham Hogman of this city.

On Tuesday morning last, at Reading, Pa. MARY ANN AUNES, daughter of the late Peter G. Auner.

Of a lingering pulmonary consumption, on board the brig Emeline, bound from Vera Cruz to Philadelphia, on the 25th day of September, and 36th day out, in the 30 and long 74, Mrs. ADELE PAYROTT, a native of France, aged 32 years, wife of Mr. W. S. Payrott, merchant of Mexico.

On the 30th ult. at Boston, after a short illness, MARGARET PRENTISS, wife of Mr. Samuel Prentiss, President. On that evening, about half past 8 o'clock, Mrs. Prentiss received a letter from Albany, informing her of the death of her husband, whom she loved most tenderly; the moment that the melancholy news met her eye, a blood vessel broke in the lungs; the letter was laid aside, unfinished; cough and spitting of blood ensued, and about 12 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss were both natives of Scotland; they have left four worthy children to lament the irreparable loss.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	43	53	96
New-York,	60	78	138
Baltimore,	22	23	45

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD ROSSETTER.

Come mournful muse! inspire me!
And breathe thy sorrows through my soul;
Through dreary shades oh, let me roam,
And well my sighs o'er Edward's tomb!

When death has closed this transient scene,
And call'd a loved one to the skies,
How sweet it is on heaven to lean,
And taste the joys of Paradise.

The transient life sweet youth has fled,
But left a fragrant name behind
Before them to this world's cold wind,
To wear with meekness and mind.

Oh! thou will live in other worlds,
And freely roam with cherub bright,
Where heaven's celestial rays are kindled
Through ever blessed realms of light!

ARMINE.

CIRCUS.—This charming and novel subject of the STORM; or, American Tar on Shore, Monday night by Mr. Blyth, who will introduce the Sailor's Frolic's Hornpipe and Sailor's Return; Mr. Franklin the Sailor's Joy; Mr. Franklin the Sailor's Return; Mr. Franklin the Sailor's Hornpipe, by Master Cutler. Song, by Mr. Hoyt. To conclude with the HUNTED TAILOR. Boxes, numerous sets of Horses.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Adriatic, Crowell, Liverpool, 35 days, passengers.
Schr. Resolution, Baker, St. Jagos, 8, 20 days, sugar.
Ship Benedict, 20 Masters, Davenport, 41 days, sugar.
Schr. Rose, Creek, Savannah, 11 days, cotton.
Ship Mary, Fleming, Gibraltar, 30 days, ind. wine, &c.
Brig Mary, Gray, Port au Prince, 13 days, sugar, &c.
Brig Hope, Sharp, Matanzas, 16 days, sugar, &c.
Brig Wellington, Dunning, St. Domingo, 21 days.
Brig Hannah, Rea, Vera Cruz, 20 days, sugar.
Brig Hetchinson, Matanzas, 16 days, sugar.
Schr. Sarah, Dobson, St. Jagos de Cuba, 15 days, sugar.
Schr. M'Donough, Sober, Havana, 11 days, sugar, &c.

Good Friends, Mitchell, Boston, 24 hrs. in ballast.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Mary, Stanhford, Demerara.
Schr. Hannah, Bowen, Boston.
Joseph Eastburn, Dandelson, St. Thomas.
Hippomenes, Sherman, St. Jago de Cuba.
Friend, Lewes, Havana.
Magnet, Chestnut, St. Johns, N. B.
Schr. Sarah, Dobson, St. Jago de Cuba.
Ship Carolina, Howes, Charleston.
Dido, West, Hamburg.
Schr. Atlantic, Coles.
Ship Stranger, Hunt, St. Thomas.
Brig Maine, Davis, St. Johns, N. B.
Schr. Church, Lunt, Kingston, Ja.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING been nominated for the office of County Commissioner, by a numerous meeting of the citizens of the county of Philadelphia, respectfully requests the support of his fellow citizens at the ensuing election. My residence among them for 30 years, and the manner in which I lately executed the duties of a highly important and responsible office, for the term of 3 years, will enable them to judge correctly of my competency, diligence, fidelity, and disinterestedness, should my services are by common consent admitted to constitute a strong claim for public favour; none are voluntarily mentioned, and can only be planced at in short advertisement; but in the stations I occupied will be allowed to speak for themselves. I am aware that in common with those of any of the Candidates—they have already been detailed by a friend in several of the daily papers. In short I am conscious that my private character, for truth and death, in their most appalling forms, on land and at sea, in crowded hospitals and prison ships, have been met by the enemy, and impressment steven months; and have not received other depredations of property and consideration. JOHN WHITE.

Oct. 7—14

LEHMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy needs little other recommendation than a fair trial. Parents have repeatedly assured me, that great numbers of worms have been destroyed, and the relief obtained, has preserved by the use of it.—As I am desirous of maintaining the reputation of this very useful medicine, its composition has been pronounced by eminent men to be innocent, of Worms it expels, and the facility with which it renders children from a debilitated to a vigorous state of health, bespeak its high character and intrinsic value, as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known to relieve many children from debility, made worse by natural cause, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.

CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT.

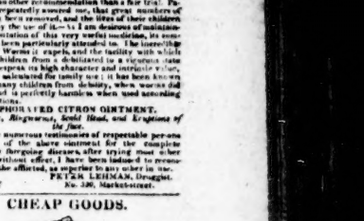
For Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the Skin.

From the numerous testimonies of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the complete cure of the foregoing diseases, after trying most other remedies without effect, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.

PETER LEHMAN, Druggist.
No. 126, Market-street.

Oct. 7—ef

CHEAP GOODS.



C. E. STEVENS, No. 6 North Second 4 doors above Arch street, offers for sale, at the average auction prices, a handsome assortment of Looking glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery &c.

Oct.

Valley's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.
COWPER.

ENIGMAS.

1. If to the end, a foreign coin's name
We add three fourths of the vessel to connect,
At whose call it was that lightning came,
It will, sure, need not a long while to reflect.

2. Please write after a soldier's requisite
Its name whose sounds are oft-times exquisite;
Then immediately you'll see a Poet's name,
Who fairly gained his niche in the Temple of Fame.

3. Write one half the name " of the pancake kind"
After one third of a city, when you will find
The name of the bird, whose mighty ditty,
Is perhaps oft heard within this city.
ALPHONSO.

1. One half of a first cousin, a human being, and one half of a common prattle, will form the name of a village in Pennsylvania.

2. Three eighths of a flatterer, and two eighths of a reporter will form the name of a distinguished city in Europe.

3. Three tenths of balancing, two sixths of a plant, and two sevenths of unchemical, and you have that which now generally dealers.

4. Three sevenths of warlike, a vowel, and two fifths of a plant, will form the name of a distinguished revolutionary general.

5. My first is an expression of wonder, my second is a great city in Africa, my whole is the name of a highly respected poet.

6. My first is anger, my second is earth, my whole is the name of an island. HECLA.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—It being very common when entering a house, at or near dinner time, to be assailed with the offensive fumes of cabbage, or cabbage water, permit me through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to offer the following remarks to housekeepers on this subject. The usual and offensive practice is to boil the cabbage with the meat, &c. or to boil it in a close covered pot, with a small quantity of water, whereby all the poisonous qualities are retained. The process of cooling cabbage in a proper manner is simply this: let the pot, in which the cabbage is to be put, be filled first with boiling water, then throw in a hand full of salt, after which put the cabbage in by itself—Keep the water boiling the whole time until the cabbage is done; and be careful not to cover the pot. If this manner of cooking Cabbage be properly attended to, fewer complaints will be heard from those persons who are in the habit of eating this useful vegetable, and the olfactory organs will not run any risk of future annoyance from that quarter.

A CABBAGE EATER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1826.

GAMBLING.

An old ruined gamester in hopes to make a prey of a young gentleman that came to town with his pockets full of money, took him to a gaming house, and there, to encourage him to play, shewed him several heaping sparks that were come to no fortune, who by play had purchased great estates; and lived in pomp and splendor, by a success in shaking their elbows.

"You shew me," says the young gentleman, "the winners, but I pray what has become of the losers?" To which the old prig making no reply, a third person overhearing their conversation, told the young gentleman, that since the other was silent and confounded with shame at the question, he would oblige him with an answer.—" Many of them, Sir," says he, "taking the highway to repair their losses, have been hanged; others are come to sea to earn their bread; some have taken up the trade of bullies to bawdy houses; others, that have not bid themselves as servants under a livery, are begging or limping about the streets, or rotting in jails for debt, where you will be ere long, if you follow that rascal's counsel." "The punishment," says the young gentleman, "is of for the sin, when men, possessed of great sums of their own money, will play the fool to make it another man's; and, if this be the humour of the town, I will return again to the country, and spend my estate among my neighbours and tenants, where you, sir," speaking to the gentleman who dealt so plainly with him, "shall be very welcome."

SCENE AT AN ICELANDIC CHURCH.

The scene at an Icelandic Church, on a Sunday, is said by a traveller, to be of a singular and interesting kind. The little edifice, constructed of wood and turf, is situated, perhaps, amid the rugged ruins of a stream of lava, or beneath mountains which are covered with never-melting snow; in a spot where the mind almost sinks under the silence and desolation of surrounding nature. Here the Icelanders assemble to perform the duties of religion. A group of neat and female peasants may be seen gathered about the church, waiting the arrival of their pastor, all habited in their best attire, after the manner of the country; their children with them, and the horses which brought them from their respective homes, grazing quietly around the little assembly. The arrival of a new comer is welcomed by every one with a kiss of salutation and the pleasures of social intercourse, so rarely enjoyed by the Icelanders, are happily realized on the occasions which summons them to the discharge of their religious duties. The priest makes his appearance among them as a friend; he salutes individually, each member of his flock, and stoops down to give the tiniest parental kiss to the little one who are to grow up under his pastoral charge. These offices of kindness performed, they all go together to the house of prayer.

From Sketches of Parisian Society, in the New Monthly Magazine.

I will relate to you a ludicrous little adventure which took place at the house of one of our nabobs who is remarkable for the gravity and stiffness of his manners. He invited to dinner, a poet, a member of the institute, a man distinguished for excessive diffidence and absence of mind, and who, like the master of the house, is a good feast. The poet, nonetheless stumbled at the entrance of a room from his excellency, made his appearance in the dress worn by the members of the Institute, consisting of a black coat, embroidered with green silk, and a sword. What was his confusion, when on entering the saloon, he found that he was the only person in official costume, all the rest of the company being plain dressed. The sword which dangled awkwardly at his side, striking his legs and impeding his every motion was the most conspicuous part of his costume, and when the company were summoned to the dining room, he continued to remain behind the rest, and taking his sword from his side he hid it under the cushions of an ottoman. Dinner being ended, the company returned to the dressing room, and the wife of the minister and some other ladies seated themselves on the ottoman. About three o'clock the company began to depart, and only a few of the most intimate parties friends remained. This was the fitting moment for the poet to take his departure, but he still kept his seat.

At six o'clock almost all the company were gone; and when to this came the poet was left alone with the minister and his wife. His Excellency naturally concluded that he had some favor to solicit, but at length finding that he said not a word, he wished him good night, and left him alone with his wife. The lady who was still reclining on the ottoman, was not a little astonished at the poet's protracted visit. The poor member of the institute, overwhelmed with confusion, was very silent and very dull, and at length the lady, surprised with drowsiness, closed her eyes. The poet thought this a favourable moment for regaining possession of his sword. He cautiously approached the lady, and putting his hand beneath the cushion, seized the hilt of his sword; but not having reached the stabbard, he drew out only the unsheathed blade. To extinguish this act of operation, the poet kneeled down, and just as he had extricated the sword from its hiding place, the point touched the lady's foot. She opened her eyes, and what was her amazement to behold the poet on his knees, pale and trembling, and holding in his drawn sword in his hand pointed towards her. I will not transcribe the very curious prayer, which some ill-natured persons affirm, was uttered by the devout minister's lady on this occasion; she thought herself about to be murdered by an insane lover. The poet stammered out an unintelligible explanation, and hastily retreated, sword in hand, while the lady, in her terror, exclaimed that he was a monster.

The late king of England, *George* III, sent as a present to the Emperor of China, a handsome four-horse chariot. On board the vessel which conveyed it (it was packed in separate pieces) a mandarin attended, to see it mounted and put together, that he might inform himself of the uses of the several parts. He readily understood all the rest, but the two seats, the one within and the coachman's seat, covered of course with a superb hammer-cloth, perplexed him. "For whom is that seat" said he, pointing to the inside of the carriage. He was told it was for the Emperor.—"And that" pointing to the coachbox, "For the man who guides the horses." "Do you think," said he, with a sudden burst of indignation, "that our glorious sovereign, the son of the sun, Sir, will allow any one to be placed higher than himself?"

AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

An Irishman applied to the master of a canal boat to work his way down the river—the Captain told him to help the horse tow the boat—after working his way very well for some time, the Captain to inform him that except for the honor of the thing he might as well walk.

A credulous clown went to the clergyman of his parish, and told him, with great symptoms of consternation, that he had seen a ghost. "Where did you see it?" was the question. "Why," said Diggory, "as I were going and please your reverence, by the church, right up the hill, I sees the ghost." "In what shape did it appear?"—"For all the world like your ass." "Go home and hold your tongue," said the clergyman, "for you are a very timid creature, and have only been frightened by your own shadow."

The celebrated Mrs. Opie, the novelist, who has become a member of the Society of Friends, was described by the learned Dr. Parr, who was personally acquainted with her, in the terms:—She is well-looking; she writes well, sings well, dances well, and is altogether not only a very amiable but a very fascinating woman. Others testify in like manner to the variety of her accomplishments.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

London contains one million two hundred and sixty two thousand five hundred and ninety-five inhabitants, covering a space of more than seven leagues; with seventy public squares, eight thousand streets, one hundred and sixty thousand houses, three hundred and nine-four churches, fourteen markets, fourteen prisons, thirty learned societies, two hundred and ninety-nine charity schools, eighteen hundred and seventy-four almshouses, and seven hundred other establishments for the aid of distressed persons.

The wife of a sexton belonging to one of the churches in Whitehaven was last week interrupted in the middle of a harangue about the hardness of the times, by a person who offered to sell her a couple of ducks. "Ducks!" exclaimed she, "how can I buy ducks, or any thing else—we have not *buried a living soul* these six months"

PITY.

How lovely in the arch of heaven
Appears yon sinking orb of light,
As darting through the clouds of even,
It gilds the rising mists of night!
Yet brighter, fairer, shines the scar
That trickles o'er misfortune's bier.

Sweet is the murmur of the gale
That whispers through the summer's grove,
Soft is the tone of friendship's tale,
And softer still the voice of love;
Yet softer are the tears that flow,
To mourn—to soothe another's wo!

Richer than richest diadem
That glitters on the monarch's brow;
Purer than oceans purest gem,
Or all that wealth or art can show—
The drop that swells in Pity's eye,
The tear of sensibility!

Is there a spark in earthly mould,
Fraught with the feelings of heavenly fire,
Does man one trait of virtue hold,
That even angels might admire?
That spark is pity's radiant glow;
That trait the tear for others' wo!

Let false philosophy deny
The noblest feelings of the mind;
Let wretched pedants mock at more refin'd—
They only try in vain to steal
The tenderness they cannot feel!

To sink in nature's last decay
Without a friend to mourn the fall—
To mark its members die away,
Deplor'd by none—unwept by all—
This—this is misery's darkest curse,
Nor earth nor hell can form a worse!

Take wealth—I know its paltry worth;
Take honor—it will pass away;
Take power—I scorn the bounded earth;
Take earth—its trappings soon decay;
But spare me, grant me Pity's tear,
To soothe my wo—and mourn my bier!

COMMUNICATIONS.

We attended on the 15th inst. an Examination of some of the Pupils of the United States Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, at No. 187 Pine Street, which is conducted by Messrs. Rush and Burnham and Lucretia Chapman; and we were convinced of the excellency of this plan for removing the defects of utterance—Some of the Pupils had received but few lessons, others two weeks, and others a longer time, and each of them afforded specimens of improvement; and some who had been cured several years since, gave ample proof of the permanency of their Cure.

Several of the Pupils we had seen within the last two weeks, when labouring under the most distressing affection of Stammering, were in that short period restored, to our astonishment, to clear and distinct articulation; and others, whose similar affliction was stated by respectable gentlemen present, were, to our amazement, enabled to converse without hesitancy or impediment of speech. The number of instances of the rapid progress of the young Pupils, and the perfection in the cure of those who have been relieved some time past, afforded us great delight, and the fullest confidence in the efficacy and permanency of the cures by the mode of instruction used in this Institution.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1826.

ROBERT WHARTON,
late mayor of this City.
ASHBEL GREEN, L. D.
late President of the Princeton College.
JOSEPH WATSON,
Mayor of this city.
WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.
Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM DUANE,
Alderman.

Sometime in the spring of 1825 I performed two operations for the cure of a subjected Tonsils from the throat of Joseph Henry Hinckle, a son of Mrs. Hinckle—He was then twelve years old; but in consequence of the unusual length of the Tongue, he was altogether unable to articulate; indeed he could hardly manage to swallow his food, and every night his mother thought him the subject of suffocation. About two weeks ago Mrs. Chapman brought him to me for the purpose of demonstrating the effects of her system for the cure of stammering, which she was about to put in practice in his case.

Although his throat was then clear of all disease, he could not articulate the most simple words without stammering to a degree that was really distressing.

I have this day examined him again, and am exceedingly gratified to find that he can answer every question that I have put to him with facility and distinctness. His improvement is really astonishing, and would not have been credited by me had I not witnessed it myself.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1826.

GEO. M'CLELLAN, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College.

NOTICE.—Advertisements, to insure their insertion, must be handed in on Thursday. To prevent this portion of the paper from encroaching on the miscellaneous department, the price of advertising, in future, will be thus regulated :—

☞ *Ten* lines, or under, will be inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR. Over *ten* lines, and not exceeding *twenty*, the price will be double, and so on as the size increases. The number of insertions must be limited, and the amount paid in advance. ☞ Subscribers only will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. on all sums over two dollars. ☞ No exception will be made to this rule.

MRS. OLDMIXON

HAS, for the accomodation of a greater number of Parties, removed her Boarding and Day School, to No 178 Chesnut street.
sept 30—3t*

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of Morocco, Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at reasonable rates. Also, White and Red Sumack. Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
aug 26—1m

Z. HARBERT, Dentist,

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets Teeth sett neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filled and Plugged for two dollars.
sept 30—6t*

TO BANKS IN GENERAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Banking institutions that he will print Bank Notes in the best manner, in the Banking house, or at his Printing Office, No. 9 Chesnut street opposite the Post Office.

An apprentice is wanted immediately.
sept 16—3mo BENJAMIN ROGERS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber offers to the public a Medicine prepared by herself, as an effectual remedy for the Kings-Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Sore Legs, or any local complaint, that is not inflamatory or dirous.

It is taken inwardly and has never failed to perform a cure in that species of disease which effects the nose and gullet, even when parts affected have been almost destroyed by them.

It is so powerful that one bottle has always been found beneficial, and in cases where Cancers have progressed so far as to be absolutely incurable, it will remove the pain, and prevent the further extension of the malignant humours for years.

The price per bottle is two dollars.

The residence of the Subscriber is in Ashtown, Delaware County, Pa. one and a half miles from Middletown Cross Roads, and at the Widow Sellers Factory.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.

N. B. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the neighborhood of the advertiser.
aug 12—3m*

INSURANCE

AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

The fund, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of the greatest value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The fund obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, as part of the premium received, to be annually paid to be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public are invited to subscribe to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 North street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march 27—1y

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a large number of the most fashionable and well made sanitary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on that ground. The mattresses are composed of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone a purifying process, known to no other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will never be sitting in the water, under any circumstances. There are also for sale curled hair Mattresses 36 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses, of every size and Feather Bolsters, together with a large assortment of Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now existant. There are also splendid gilt cornices of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered on the most reasonable terms, and are respectfully recommended to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

B. & H. LEVIS & BARNES.
jan 7—1y S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets

SHOE BRISTLES.

FIVE hundred pounds of first quality of Ohatks, No. Shoemakers Bristles for sale by

BUSCH and TURNER.
Sept. 2—tf No. 241 Market street.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, Advertising—Blank Books ruled to a pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

JOHN MCGILL, Rutter, No. 46 Market street Keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

BUSH RICHARDSON, File manufacturers & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery of every description, repaired, ground and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

KREYSMORG & HAGEDORN, No. 94 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

Stuckert's Head Ache and
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

FOR Colds, Fe.l Stomach, Head ache, Costiveness, want of appetite, and bilious habits. Large boxes 42 cents, small do. 6 cts.

Stuckert's Pearl Powders for destroying pimples on the face and other skin diseases. Large papers 12 1-2 cents, small do. 6 1-4.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops. Large bottles 25 cents, small do. 12 1-2 cents.

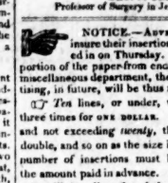
Stuckert's Cough Drops, Large bottles 25 small 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Worm Lozenges for grown persons and children, 12 1-2 cents per paper.

Stuckert's Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cents.

Letter Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

And a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines used in STUCKERT'S Drug Store, No 93 North Fourth st above Cherry, on the Delaware side. Sept. 16—3t



JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS
☞ At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street, and back of No. 112 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Post Office.

For Sale at this Office,
THE "HERALD," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.
Also, a large Font of Brevier GEMS, which will be sold in sets to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

Chances may be had for many brilliant Prizes, soon to be drawn—such as

$20,000,	$5,000,
$10,000,	$2,000,
$5,000,	$1,000,

$,6000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, &c. &c.
By making an early application at

CONINE'S

Ever successful Office, No. 3 South Third street. Most kinds of Lottery Tickets are taken at par by Tickets—and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

☞ All orders from abroad, (post paid,) for Tickets or Shares, promptly answered, if addressed to

W. C. CONINE,
Philadelphia or Baltimore.
sept 30—tf

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK,

AT No. 41.

10.000 DOLLARS,

1 of $1,000—1 of $500—2 of $100—4 of $40—7 of $20,

BESIDES a great number of other prizes, were sold at the UNITED STATES LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, in the Washington Canal Lottery, drawn on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The proprietor of the above Office, might in almost every lottery, since he commenced business at No. 41, have informed his friends and the public through the newspaper, that he had sold a prize of $1,000, $500, $125, &c. &c. every day; but he had an aversion to puffing, unless it can be done with a good grace.

Ever grateful, he takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, and will continue to merit by strict attention and accommodation, to merit a continuance thereof; and he begs leave to say, that he will sell Tickets cheaper than at any other office, for should he buy, he considers himself bound to make it a generous, not a partial rule.

☞ Tickets in all legal Lotteries may be had at No. 41 South Third street, in a great variety of numbers.

H. WERDELL, Jr.
sept 30—2t

TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERTSON & LITTLE, Lottery Brokers, No. 43 South Third street, would be wanting in gratitude did they neglect to embrace the present opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the public and their friends for the very liberal support, encouragement and favor they have received, and to assure them that every effort shall be used to merit a continuance of past favours. An adventure by way of chance, of a few dollars, for the promotion of a good object is no longer questionable; accordingly every prudent individual, from the philanthropist, philosopher, statesman, lawyer, doctor, merchant, trader, or mechanic, takes special care to secure a chance or more in the Union Canal Lotteries, because it is the same time that it affords him an opportunity to accumulate wealth, it promotes the prosperity of the community. The income to the Union Canal Company, from the Union Canal Lotteries under the present managers, has been very considerable, and has enabled the company to progress rapidly in the canal, which when completed will be of inestimable advantage to the city of Philadelphia, and the state generally. The spirit of internal improvement is every where abroad—and is fostered by the most eminent statesmen at this country. The Union Canal Company are supported by the legislature to promote that grand object! and so long as they are encouraged (as they justly are) by the present managers) to the prosperity of the state, they are a benefit, and merit the support of the people. Robertson & Little therefore ask for an extension of patronage towards the 25th cline, which contains a great number of prizes—as they are in every respect more attractive than any lately issued.

☞ Tickets and shares for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Lottery Office, No. 43 south Third street, 2d door above Chesnut. ☞ At the lowest rates.
Sept. 30—1t

REMOVED

To the new and elegant Steam-Boat
WHARF AT ARCH STREET.

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

STOPPING AT
BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL,
GOING AND RETURNING.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,
CAPTAIN Z. W. KELLUM,

Will leave the above Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at 6 o'clock, and arrive in New York—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 34 miles to Washington, & there take the Steam Boat ARINA, Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $5—for seats, apply on board.

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf—all baggage at the risk of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1826. *Proprietors.*

P. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, offers all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, ornamental and plain, for sale, at the lowest prices. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances.
jan 21—1y

JOHN BURN'S

China Glass and Earthenware

WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

No. 126 NORTH SECOND STREET.

N. B. Hats bought and taken in exchange for Ware.
aug 26—3m

FRANKLIN GRIDIRON.

THIS superior article, valuable alike to the epicure and economist which has supported every other gridiron ever in use for the last twenty years, is now for sale by the commonest dealer, may be had wholesale and retail at the Store of the subscriber, No. 33 North Second street.

SAMUEL MASSEY, No. 16 South 3d St.
Aug. 26—tf3 between Market and Chesnut Sts.

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the unique satisfaction they have given in all those deranged complaints, for which they are recommended by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint, and the most powerful renovator of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by restoring the natural tone and vigor of the organs, which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they are creating a pure and new life and vigour to the whole system.

Prepared only by Hull & Brown, 140 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hull & Co. 21 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen Morris, Market street; by Hall & Sellers, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. D. & S. Reeder, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
june 3—tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have commenced the grocery business, trading under the firm of Watson and Summers, at the corner of Nelson and 2nd, Streets, next door to the 4 Aaron and Jacob, agent for the Union Canal Company, where they intend keeping a constant assortment of all articles in the line of the business, which they will sell on the lowest terms they flatter themselves by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public support.

SHIPLEY WILSON,
GEORGE SUMMERS,

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Groceries, such as flour, whiskey, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, rags, &c. at the highest market price.
aug 19—3m

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,

PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Solder, &c. and have imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be sold low wholesale or retail. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. July 15—6m

PHILADELPHIA

Suspender Manufactory,

No. 7 Bank street, between Market and Stone No. 60 Market street.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 60 Market street, next to the Indian King tavern, where he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Fancy Spanish and Elastic Suspenders, the many of which are both upon a new and improved plan, which he will sell wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their advantage to call.

Also Gentlemen's Fine and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffeners, Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, all sizes, Bosoms and sleeves. Also, all kinds of Suspender Trimmings.

Gentlemen can have their own pair sent their measure taken and made to any pattern. June 10—tf

To Printers and Bookbinders.

L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE FOUNDER, No. 41 Carpenter street, Keeps on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Dashes, Leads, Slugs, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Mitre, &c. &c. which he offers on more reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 100 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Printing Ink, Cards, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. to execute with neatness and despatch.
sept 16—3m

For Sale at this Office,

THE "HERALD," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.
Also, a large Font of Brevier GEMS, which will be sold in sets to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

DR. HULL'S TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

DOCTOR A. G. HULL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened an OFFICE in this city at No. 39 N. Eighth Street, where attention will be given to professional business and to the application and adaptation of the above recommended instrument. This instrument has received the entire approbation of the most eminent surgeons in the United States of America and England, and experience has abundantly confirmed its great and superior utility. It is worn without pain or inconvenience, *unexceptionably* gives relief from the most distressing symptoms of the complaint, and in connexion with the auxiliary means which the inventor proposes, has effected *radical cures* in a great majority of cases. These are qualities not possessed by any Truss hitherto known or used, and are sufficient to give it a decided preference over all others, wishing an effectual remedy for the distressing disease of Rupture.

In consideration of these assertions the following highly respectable names are deemed sufficient.

The subscriber has had frequent opportunities of examining Dr. Hull's Patent Truss, and of seeing the application of it to different kinds of Hernia, and he does not hesitate to say it is the best instrument he is acquainted with. He thinks Dr. Hull's Truss, from the limited mobility and flatted 2ness of the rupture, pad, is preferable to any other, and one which he believes will contribute largely to abridge the sufferings of that part of the community afflicted with Rupture.

Dr. Hull is entitled to the thanks of the public for having directed his attention to the construction of this truss; and from his extensive professional knowledge mixed with mechanical ingenuity, would alone entitle his invention to the notice and support of the surgical faculty.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, University of N. York.

This may certify that I have examined Dr. A. G. Hull's truss, and believe it to be the best I have applied for several cases of Hernia. From my knowledge of the principle on which it acts, and from its effects in my hands, I am free to give it a decided preference to any thing of the kind I have ever seen.

NATHAN SMITH, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, &c. Yale College.

In compliance with your desire, I hereby inform you that I have for several years experienced the great utility of Dr. Hull's Hinge Truss. It is in my opinion well calculated to effect all the valuable purposes to be expected from an instrument of that kind. Its facility of adjustment, firmness of support, ease and convenience to all the attitudes of body, are properties by which it surpasses all others which have fallen under my observation, and I feel it incumbent on me to recommend to all who may be afflicted with Hernia, to have recourse to this invaluable instrument as a surgical engine accidents of a fatal tendency.

JAMES THATCHER, M. D.
Author of the American Dispensatory and Modern Practice.

Dr. Hull—I have been on several occasions highly gratified by the manner in which you represented and explained the disease (Rupture) and the most correct mode of making patients comfortable, but sound and well, by your remedial apparatus, from the combination of physiological facts and mechanical skill displayed in its construction and use. I am satisfied it ranks among the very valuable aids to lessen human suffering.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M. D.

My experience in the use of Trusses, during many years practice in Glasgow and New York, has made me acquainted with the superior advantages of Dr. Hull's Truss over all others which I have seen or heard of. In two very interesting cases of scrotal hernia that I attended for years since, it was used by me with perfect comfort, and effected a complete cure of both in less than twelve months. This instrument is approved of by the most eminent surgeons in Europe, particularly by the celebrated Dr. Astley Cooper, of London.

T. W. HUNTER, M. D.
Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, and of the Medical Society New York.

The above described articles can be had in any quantity at Dr. Hull's Office, and at most of the principal stores in the United States.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance can be fitted by sending a measure of the body near the hip.
Aug 12—1y

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST received a very large assortment of Worsteds, consisting of Figured, Plain and Twilled Bombazette of all colors, viz. White Scarlet, French, Grey, Orange, Blue and Black. Plain colord Morenos and fine Ratinettes. White and colord Merino Shawls. Napkins, Damasic and Diaper Table Linens; Irish, German and Russia Sheetings; bed Ticklings, Blankets, and Marseilles Quilts. Also, an excellent assortment of Ribbons and Silks, and a supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS.
No. 30 South Second Street. Sept. 9—tf*

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 32 North Third street, 8 doors above Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable terms for cash, and for punctuality and excellence of materials, workmanship, and neatness of fit, equal to any in the city. Fur, Castor and Beaver Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. Sept. 23—1y

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

JAMES WINTER continues to keep on hand a general assortment of round, square, artificial flower, ribbon and BONNET BOXES, at his manufactory No. 37 Arch Street; where orders for any number, size or pattern will be executed with promptitude and exactness.

N. B. Hand-bill Boards for sale cheap. He also cleans and dresses all kinds of Cashmere, Waterloo, Canstantinople, Camel's hair and Merino shawls; curls the fringes and finishes them off in a manner (agreeable to the opinion of his customers) equal to new. Sept. 23—3t*

BOOK KEEPING

TAUGHT in four weeks, occupying two hours per day On Mr. Wm. Chapman's or Mr. Bennet's systems of Book Keeping, and a knowledge of Navigation for the above time, will raise a person to reputation as regards his own accounts, and quietly him to discharge his duty as a clerk. Persons interested are requested to call and be convinced. No. 37 Arch street, where further particular of the mode of instruction will be made known.

C. C. MARSH
Day and Evening Instruction is given.
Sept. 30—3m*

C. A. SPOONER

HAS removed to No. 132 North Second street, fifth door above Race, where she keeps an excellent assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Fancy Hats, Dress Caps, Turbans, &c. which she will sell wholesale and retail, on the cold press, black Leghorns altered, and trimmed in the most fashionable manner. Her utmost exertions will be used to merit the preference and satisfaction of all those who will favour her with their confidence.
Sept. 30—4t

Merino Shawls and Plaid Cloaks.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale at his store, first quires, White and Black Merino Shawls, Plaid Cloaks, Cloths and Cassimeres, together with an assortment of other Dry Goods, purchased at Sheriff's Sale.

E. RHOADS,
No. 14 North Second, between Arch and Market st.
sept 30—3t

Select Didactic Seminary,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S COURT.

H. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the first of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Frombserger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets

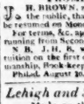
N. B. J. H. B. will commence a course of evening instruction on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. &c. Apply as above.
Philad. August 26, 1826. aug 12—tf3*

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,

Made on the most Approved Plan.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Furnaces, at their Factory, No. 80 Chesnut street, above Seventh street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Shovel Iron Axle Pattern Coal Hods, Tinkers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
6 mo inch. 1-4t. aug 12—tf3*



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 131 Market street a handsome and well assorted Store, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Horn, Long and side Combs, and a beautiful Assortment of Shell Combs, which from the smallness of the great assortment of buttons, steel, cut steel, Pearl, Stone and Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 22—1y

White Pepper, Hams, Vinegar, &c.

HEAVY white Pepper, Hams, Pure Sweet Wood Vinegar, fine family soap, genuine Castile soap, and an assortment of GROCERIES and TEAS, for sale by

CHARLES L. SMITH,
No. 39 South Third street.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

No. 42 South Front street 2d door from Chesnut street.

100 GENTLEMEN'S fine Beaver & Castor Hats, 700 do. Imitation do.
200 do. do. do. of the late London fashion,
300 do. do. low priced,
50 youth's and children's,
20 dozen Wool Hats,
200 Drabs, in the room,
300 Black, do. do.

Suitable for the Western and Southern Markets.

For sale on the most reasonable terms. Hats made to order at short notice. All orders thankfully received an punctually attended to.

sept 30—3t* ISAAC SHOTWELL.

Will be sold at Public Sale,

ON Fourth day of the first of the Eleventh Month (Nov. 15), 1826, on the Premises, if not sooner disposed of at Private Sale, those VALUABLE MILLS and other Property known by the name of

THE CROSSWICKS MILLS,

These Mills are situated near Crosswicks, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, and consist of a Flour and Saw-Mill. To which are attached two Dwelling Houses, a Barn, Stable, Corn-House, Granary, Cooper's and other Out-buildings; together with ten Acres of Land. The Grist-mill has three run of stones, and is well calculated for Merchant and Country work. Adjoining to the Saw-Mill is good repair.

The Mill-pond covers two miles of Sloop Navigation, in a good neighborhood for grain, and cutting logs and planking, and is easily of access to Philadelphia. Long Island, or Bordentown. The Mills are to be floated up to the Mills from the Delaware, at all times of water on which the Mills are situated, is excellent, affording a safe and easy navigation.

The above property will be sold separately or altogether as may be most desirable. Two thirds of the purchase money may lie on mortgage.

At 3 per cent wishing to view the above property, may apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises, or to Samuel Thorn who lives on the premises, or to the subscriber living at Egypt in the county of Burlington.

Sept. 30—4t SAMUEL WOODWARD.

J. LEWIS' ACADEMY,

No. 72 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

WHERE youth are taught with care the various branches of an English education, in separate apartments, on reasonable terms. A Lady assists in the female department.

NIGHT SCHOOL,

To commence October